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VOL. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D.C. SATURDAY, *November* SEPTEMBER 4 1899

No. 29



THE HABEAS CORPUS.
A Great Legal Victory Over Oppression. See Page 8



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A Great Legal Victory Over Oppression. See Page 8.

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THE VANISHED RACE

MADE A FORTUNE.

A BUILDING THAT HOUSED 6,000
CLIFF DWELLERS.

In Speculation on a Small Sum Saved
From Business Failure.

A Ruined Aboriginal City on a Cliff
a Thousand Feet High—Skulls of
People That Had Double Teeth All
Around—Some Remarkable Relics.

Laden with relics of the vanished race of the Cliff Dwellers, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of South-eastern Colorado and New Mexico. Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on the cliffs of the Santa Fe River, fourteen miles from Española, N. M. This is the largest pueblo yet discovered in the United States, and Dr. Cole was practically the first to visit it with scientific objects in view. He found stone implements and pottery of extreme rarity, and the bones of a race all of whose teeth were molars or grinders. Among the bones excavated from a burial mound on the mesa were a woman's femurs measuring nineteen inches, a length which indicates that this aboriginal giants must have been at least seven and a half feet tall.

The cliff on which the unexplored ruins stand rises a thousand feet above the surrounding country. On one side of the isolated rocky mass is the valley of the Santa Fe River, on the other that of the Santa Clara. Up to 600 feet is a shelf which furnished a nesting place for the Cliff Dwellers of nobody knows how many centuries ago. In the soft pumice stone they burrowed dens for their families. Eventually the original shelters in the cliffs grew to be a great warren. Room after room was hewn out until the rows were four or five deep. Under the shelter of the overhanging cliff, walls were built, extending the rows of rooms. The Cliff Dwellers were sheltered from rain or storm and their homes were inaccessible to their enemies.

Not satisfied with their rock caverns, the Cliff Dwellers climbed upward, and on the mesa, 400 feet above the shelf on which the caves opened, built a communal dwelling. This mesa is about three-quarters of a mile wide and a mile and a half long, with cliffs all about and the best of opportunities for defense. On its edge reared a watch tower of granite, whose height Dr. Cole believes to have been not less than sixty feet. The blocks were painfully carried up the 1,000-foot cliff, for the nearest granite deposits are at a considerable distance. For greater security a wall was built across the middle of the mesa.

On this rock platform, 1,000 feet up in the air, there stand to-day the ruins of two communal dwellings, one evidently much older than the other. The older dwelling is as yet untouched, and what little exploration of the more modern one Dr. Cole had time for amounts to a mere scratch on the surface.

There were not less than sixteen hundred rooms in the larger building in its prime, says Dr. Cole, and probably two thousand. The building measured 240x300 feet. It was of blocks of stone measuring six by six by fifteen inches, quarried from the cliffs below, and carried up by the workmen. The rooms were roofed with timber, and the walls then carried higher. In the centre was a great court, a common kitchen for all, from which radiated immense numbers of rooms. The building spread with the growth of the community until it was three stories high and the rooms stretched away twelve deep from the central court, with smaller courts here and there. Dr. Cole estimates that the population averaged about three to a room, which would make between 4,800 and 6,000 people dwelling in the immense pueblo, besides those who lived in the cliff caves.

The rooms at the sides of the communal dwelling averaged about fourteen feet in size. On the upper stories they were mostly smaller, some being only seven by fourteen, others seven by twenty-one. Some rooms were found as large as fourteen by twenty-one feet. With the trophies of his summer's explorations spread out about him, Dr. Cole has turned his parlor into an anthropological museum. One table is covered with water-jugs and incense pipes, the sofa hidden under stone axes, mortars, pestles, weaving shuttles and pottery. Another table is decked with a row of grinning skulls and huge crossbones; beneath it comfortably repose all the parts of a skeleton, from the toe bones to the shoulder blades, waiting to be wired together, and strewn about are bows and arrows, baskets, jugs of twisted twigs, made water-tight by pitch; modern Indian pottery, photographs by the score, and a stump of petrified wood. The skulls are a particularly valued possession.

"Look at those teeth," said Dr. Cole, tenderly fondling the skull of the giantess, "she has no incisors, no cutting teeth, in front, as have all the other races of which I have any knowledge. She has grinders all around, and so have the other skulls. That shows they were grain-eaters rather than meat-eaters. The foreheads are high and the shape of the skull shows intelligence, but notice how curiously they are flattened at the back.—Los Angeles Times.

A Chloroform Story.
A pet tortoise, owned by a lady in South London, was badly worried by the house-dog, so the owner decided to have the maimed reptile put out of existence. A friend, a medical student, undertook to achieve the business of killing with a minimum of pain, so he placed the thing in a box along with a duster saturated with chloroform. The next morning it was found that the dog, which had apparently jumped on the box with the idea of again mauling his victim, had been overcome by the fumes of the substance escaping out of a hole in the receptacle, and was lying dead, while the tortoise, which had been doomed to destruction, was alive, and comparatively brisk in its movements, and looked as though it had considerably benefited by the chloroform.

Vaccination in Japan.
In Japan vaccination is compulsory, and the Government makes its own lymph, and issues it free of charge. Revaccination at stated periods is also rigidly enforced. Only calf lymph is used.

Long-Lived Bird.
Among the birds the swan lives to be the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 300 years. The falcon has been known to live 100 years.

Less than a year ago John K. Bucker was conducting a hardware store. He was considered a fairly prosperous country storekeeper, and his holdings, his acquaintances say, probably footed up \$9,000. Last winter, however, he became involved, and about the first of January the Bank of Ephrata, which held judgment against him, closed him out at Sheriff's sale. His downfall, neighbors said, was due to his having tried his luck on the grain market. Be that as it may, his liabilities included bills in favor of firms in Philadelphia, Lebanon, Lancaster and Reading. Some of the concerns made efforts to realize when the Sheriff's sale took place, but the judgments of the bank were barely covered, and the firms believed that their loss was absolute.

When the crash came Mr. Bucker disappeared from his home. His creditors knew nothing of his whereabouts, and if his wife and family did they said nothing. He had decided to act, it was afterward learned, and when he saw the inevitable he collected about \$500 and went to Philadelphia and was lost sight of.

That \$500 was Bucker's salvation. He started to deal in stocks, and when American Tobacco made its first big jump he was fortunate in having almost all his little fortune placed on that stock, and when the jump came he sold out at a nice, fat profit. He continued to place small amounts, and again fortune smiled upon him, for when the great Sugar rise came it found Bucker's money backing it. He bought, placing his all on Sugar at 135, and held on until it reached 179 1/2, when he closed out. Shortly after he made his lucky strike a member of a large Market street firm was surprised to receive a call from him. He stated that he wished to pay his old bill and told of his fortunate deals on the market. In similar manner he paid all his creditors in Philadelphia, Reading, Lebanon and Lancaster. Just what his fortune may be cannot be learned, but his Market street friend avers that he has shown a certified check for \$25,000 on one occasion and \$15,000 on another, and that the amount realized is over \$100,000.

Mr. Bucker is not the kind of a man who would be looked upon as a plunger, but is said to be very careful and reticent.—Rheinhold (Penn.) Spe. New York Journal.

WILL FIGHT ROBERTS.

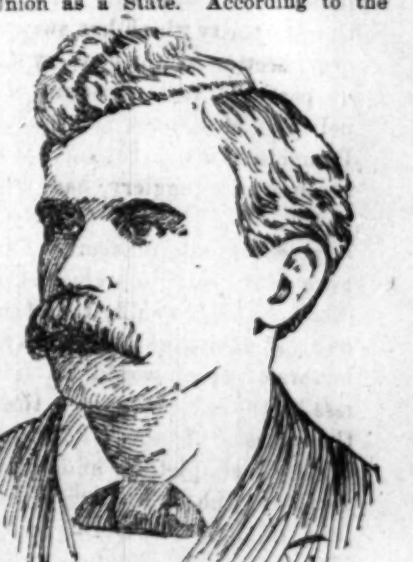
Women Will Continue Opposing His Admission to Congress.

Members of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, among whom are prominent women of New York, are disturbed over the prospects of Brigham H. Roberts being seated in Congress at the next session of that body, and they have held a meeting to declare against his admission to the national Legislature.

Several women's societies throughout the country have taken a stand against Utah's Representative on account of his polygamous ideas, and they are denouncing polygamy and urging all voters to bring influence to bear on their Representatives in Congress to prevent the seating of the man from Utah.

Helen Gould says: "I feel the principle of polygamy for which he stands strikes at the root of what is sacred and beautiful in our home life, and I am glad to lend what little influence I may have to oppose it."

Mrs. George Watts, president of the Guardian Society, says: "We intend to attack the evil, not from the religious side, which seems unnecessary in the present case, but from the legal. We believe this is the best way to reach the voters and prevail on Congress not to seat Mr. Roberts. We hold that Mr. Roberts is a law-breaker, and he has failed to keep his word, which he gave when he went to Washington as a member of the commission which sought the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. According to the



(Brigham Roberts.)

constitution," adds Mrs. Watts, "no man can be a voter or hold public office who has more than one wife. We think it is easy enough to prove that Mr. Roberts has two or more. Hence he has no right to sit in Congress. Furthermore, when he went to Washington as commissioner he gave his word, I am informed, that he would do his best to abolish polygamy in Utah, and would not take a second wife while his first was living. We think it can easily be proved that he has broken his word by taking another wife. Now, the question is whether the army of voters and the members of Congress want such a person in Congress. We shall ask all of our husbands, brothers and sons to use their influence with members of Congress to prevent the seating of Mr. Roberts, and we believe that if public opinion is sufficiently aroused our purpose will be accomplished."

"How do you make your paper pay? never see it anywhere."
"We print pictures of prominent men and they buy it."
"It distributes."
"Oh, no; to destroy."

"Politics is getting to be men's religion."
"I didn't notice it. Seems to me men are as much interested in politics as they ever were."—Detroit Journal.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

WHAT DEFEAT MEANS.

It can hardly be possible that the ardent patriotism which has manifested itself with such wonderful power and effect ever since the explosion of the Maine can dwindle down to a point where it will allow the men of the country who are aiding and abetting the enemy to administer a defeat to the Administration party. Upon the hearty indorsement of the President at the polls on next Tuesday will depend largely the success of arms abroad and our steady advancement in the estimation of the great powers of the world. The millions of money and the precious blood sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism and national honor will have gone for naught, while the Congress of the United States, the proudest body in the world, will appear the embodiment of stultification, extravagance, and incompetence, should the Republican party be defeated and thereby hamper if not discourage the President. It has been hinted by those who are blind to the facts, that the elections in States hitherto Republican hinges not upon national but local issues; that Republican defeat will neither mean the non-indorsement of McKinley nor the indication of defeat in 1900. But such people are unfamiliar with the temper of the floating masses and the moral effect which defeat will have upon Republicans as well as the inspiration which success will give to the Democrats. The fact is that Republican defeat will be construed into a defeat of the Administration and may mean the success of the Democracy for the next five years. Moreover, Republican defeat would mean that the prosperity which has swept over every section of the country was in no part due to the wisdom of the policy of McKinley, but that if the Democrats, with all of their incompetency and jugglery, had been in power, the financial solidity and unprecedented prosperity would have been just the same. Democratic success would, therefore, in our judgment, be a calamity, the terrors of which would be felt no less by the colored people than by the masses of the whites. The religious simpletons and political acrobats who are advising us to take no active interest in Ohio, Maryland, and Kentucky, or to vote with the Democrats, should be looked upon as the enemies of the race and of the nation. For, whatever these numb skulls may say, the respectability and common sense as well as the proper interests of the colored people will be expressed only in strict adherence to principle and judicious manipulation of elective force, not by discarding the Republican party, but by adhering to it, supporting it vigorously and, constantly, insisting only upon such men as justly and honorably represent Republican principles. To play into the hands of the enemy, who has been systematically persecuting us and who freely tell us that we are not wanted and contend that we have no right to vote, is to exhibit a phase of animosity which can do justice to only such persons who advise it. Certainly the masses of the colored people are not blooming idiots and will therefore not be led

off by self-constituted and unprincipled leaders, but will stand by principle and vote with the party which has been historically their friends. Let us hope that the domestic and foreign policy of McKinley may find hearty indorsement in the elections of next Tuesday, and, above all, that it cannot be said to the discredit of the colored voter that his vote helped to bring about Democratic success. When the Democratic leaders announce in general convention that they have adopted the theory that all men are brothers and that the rights and privileges of the colored people are as freely acknowledged and as inviolable as those of the whites, it will be time to think about supporting them. Until then we should support our old friend, the Republican party.

THE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The war now being waged between the Boers and English in South Africa is being as closely watched as any conflict of modern times. It comprehends not only the disparity in the size, strength and resources of the contending parties, the efficiency of their armies, the wisdom of generals, heroic deeds and the glory of conquest; nor is it simply viewed as to the vast extent of loss or gain in pounds sterling. Far and away beyond all this can be seen, though thinly disguised, the mailed hand of the Anglo-Saxon in his vain attempt to dominate the world under his hypocritical pretense of civilizing and christianizing it.

During our recent war with Spain a great deal was said about an Anglo-Saxon alliance, and the press of both this country and of Great Britain was kept busy denying the charge that any such alliance either existed or was ever in contemplation. Nevertheless, following events tend to show that it did tacitly exist; as was emphasized in the English Government's refusal to join the other powers when an attempt was being made to stop the United States from going to war, and our government has gracefully acknowledged its gratitude to Great Britain by refusing to interfere in the South African Embroglio. It is Anglo-Saxon against the world, and the success of Great Britain in this struggle is so regarded by all Europe—by the German and Irish Americans of the United States and the Latin races on this continent. The phenomenal success of the Boers is a shock to the alliance and to the saints(?) who claim membership in this postulate organization. Were the English sincere they would have greatly accepted the tender of native African aid; but no—this proud, unconquerable and all conquering Anglo-Saxon, this race of blood and the iron heel, wants no aid other than from its cousin across the sea and boldly declares that while it mourns the recent losses in South Africa it is consoling to know that it has the sympathy of the Anglo-Saxons in the United States, and this being a fact, it does not care for the sympathy, aid or criticism of the rest of the world.

THE LAW OF SUSPICION.

The decision of Judge Bradley on last Saturday in George Frazier's habeas corpus case was one of the most important that has ever been rendered in the Supreme Court. The opinion of Judge Bradley was logical and pointed. The law of suspicion in the vagrancy act is not known to common law, said Judge Bradley, and any man or woman who has a suspicious look or is deformed may be arrested on suspicion and brought before court and convicted. No citizen is safe, no matter how honorable he may be. The mere fact, said Judge Bradley, of the defendant being in possession of clothes and no report of the clothes being stolen is no evidence that the defendant is a suspicious person.

The decision of Judge Bradley relieves the community of an obnoxious act that could only have

been conceived in the mind of a man who had no conception of what is right or just. As a profound expounder of the law, a wise jurist, a brave defender of what is right and just, and the most positive jurist on the American bench, Judge Bradley is the man. This decision does not only benefit the black people who are generally arrested on suspicion more than any other class of people, but it will benefit the poor white people as well.

Under this alleged law of suspicion no person would be safe to walk in the public streets, and more especially a colored man who may have in his possession any article of value or a quantity of clothing. When Congress passed such a law it must have been mesmerized. Certainly there could not have been any jurist on the committee.

OPPRESSION.

There is much talk about the oppressiveness of Corporations and the vicious and unrelenting octopus of Capital. It is true that there is some truth in the tyranny of both Capital and Corporations. But whatever may be said, there is but little or no discrimination on account of creed, color, or condition. The object and effort are directed toward profit. Uninfluenced by external influences, corporations and capitalists will give any one a chance, white or black, Protestant or Catholic. But the most invidious enemy of good government and fair dealing, the bitter enemy to civilization, to justice, to the right of a human being to live honorably by the sweat of his brow, is the Labor Union. Under its upas' shade mankind is paralyzed, human rights destroyed, opportunities for honorable effort curtailed, Christian charity ignored, while ignorance, prejudice, avarice and proscription are cultivated, to the disgrace of civilization and the shame of organized humanity.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL.

Recorder Cheatham, Register Lyons, and others have left this bogus organization, known as the Afro-American Council. THE BEE knew that it would not be long before the kernel in the nut would rot and the shell break off its own volition. These gentlemen thought, as also did THE BEE's distinguished friend, ex-Governor Pinchback, that the Afro-American Council would be a great institution. Whenever there are too many Methodist preachers mixed up in any institution you can just come to the conclusion that pot-house politics must enter. THE BEE is not at all surprised at the change of front.

The preacher has had a desire to placate Editor Fortune for some time. When he first came to Washington he called, and, among other things, he said his friend, Editor Fortune, was too hot-headed, and for that reason he had to depose him at Rochester.

Editor Fortune's idea was to have a strong race organization. The preacher has killed the Council. "So wise and so young," THE BEE knew it would not live long.

CHIPS ON THE WAVES.

[From the Philadelphia Tribune.]

And now Bishop Walters advises a division of the colored vote. Suppose he does. What of it? Whether he advises it or not, when and where such a course is necessary and expedient it will occur anyway. Thus things will continue until colored men learn that they must carry something else besides fealty to political parties if they hope to command a respectful hearing. What is this something else? Why, it is a strong footing in the business, financial, and commercial world. Until then we must be as chips on the waves.

The only question for the Negro to consider is whether it will pay him to go to the Democratic party. The next question is: Has the Democratic party made any inducements to the Negro? If, as the Tribune says, the Negroes will devote a little more time to business and less to politics, he will succeed.

AN ELOQUENT PLEADER.

Prosecuting Attorney Ashly M. Good is one of the most eloquent pleaders before the bar. His address to the jury in the Newsome case on Wednesday was the most eloquent plea for conviction that has ever been delivered in that court.

Judge Clabaugh's charge was fair as well as pointed.

MR. SPRAGUE LEAVES THE PARTY.

HIS LETTER TO THE MARYLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1899.

MR. T. C. BRIDE.

DEAR SIR: I think you are wise, far-seeing, and prudent with reference to the colored race.

A large number of my race are becoming restive and are opposed to being used as a balancing pole (labeled gratitude) to assist in placing into power a party incapable of living up to the principles that gave it birth. That there is a disposition with us to-day to exercise independence of thought politically is very noticeable.

To all sincere Americans the welfare of the American nation is paramount. That this nation's welfare is enveloped in the individual's welfare is a fact that too many Republicans forget when that individual is of Negro extraction.

I think with you, that Xenia is an exceptionally favorable place from which to inaugurate such a movement as you contemplate, and that the present time is as favorable as the place, for the reason that the intelligent people there are in a state of excitement over the failure of Col. Joe Milburn, to be just the colored applicants for P. O. positions, he having ignored the Civil Service law in order to avoid them, and that they are ready for such a change in their political standing as will insure to them sincerity, instead of a truckling that is nauseating.

The Democratic party has never held out any inducements to the Negro to join hands with them, has never patronizingly patted him on the shoulder, while he turned his head and winked, but when there has been a pledge made by a member of that party to the Negro it has been kept.

Take, for instance, the case of James C. Matthews of Albany, N. Y., who was pledged the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by President Cleveland, what party fought him and defeated him? The Republican and for what? Because he was a black man and dared to vote the Democratic ticket. Grover Cleveland stood by this gentleman just the same, and at his next opportunity appointed another gentleman of color, O. H. J. Taylor of Kansas.

We are led to doubt the professions of the Republican party as we meet it to-day.

After looking backward over the space of thirty years, I feel convinced that if the Republican party had promised less, and had lived up fully to its principles as early promulgated in its platform and had not undertaken to jealously nurse our gratitude, the defection in our ranks would have assumed less proportions, for it is foreign to the character of the Negro to forget a just act done him.

There are many instances where the Republican party has failed to live up to our expectations as they would arise from its professions to us. Whenever a Negro has dared to differ with it, the party has branded him.

Governor Roosevelt of New York State, whose rough-riders the black troops saved from extermination at San Juan Hill, and who was elected Governor of New York State through the loyalty of the black vote there, found four hundred Negroes in different offices in New York City. What did he do? Dismissed them. For what? Because they dared to think for themselves and vote the Democratic ticket.

When I think of the Republican party of North Carolina, who for years has been benefited by the Negroes of that State, when the time came to give emphasis to its professions of justice, the party stultified itself and the rights of citizenship is denied to the Negro in that State.

This Administration has given four colored men—three of whom are from States where the Negro is a political nondescript—prominent places in office, for nothing else but to hold the Northern Negro voters in political subjugation to its studied indifference.

Again, this Administration goes to Cuba to keep Spain from murdering its citizens, leaving millions of American-born citizens to be

lynched and burned at the stake, saying that they have no power to prohibit such crimes, and yet this Administration feels justified in forcing a warped civilization as this upon the Philippines. This great Republican party is doing this bloody work after it has posed as a party fighting for liberty, independence, justice, and humanity.

Therefore, I have for one concluded to think for myself, allowing no man to think for me. I feel convinced that the Negro has been huddled together by the Republican party merely for a selfish purpose.

The Negro has been stunted politically from fear of being branded an ingrate.

I protest against having my political convictions estimated by the color of my face. As an American citizen, I claim the right to judge the issues that from time to time arise in the government of my country, and vote accordingly, to the best of my knowledge, concerning them and the men indorsing them.

Very respectfully,
N. SPRAGUE,
711 G street, N. W.

The Editor of the Dallas, Tex Item is as bad as the Kansas bray ing ass. Is the Item Editor fond of writing letters?

If the Editor of the Plaindealer of Topeka, Kas., would cultivate his brain he would no doubt find some sense in plain English verbiage. An empty head can never find sense in any thing sensible.

Some people may be effected with the big head, but it doesn't take very long before the head is brought down to its natural size.

Some people imagine that they know all the law, but Judge Bradley soon convinced some one that he was weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The Attorney General will no doubt order an investigation of the Police Court. THE BEE would suggest to Major Sylvester the importance of taking the Irishman from the door at the Police Court and also the necessity of appointing some one else to assist the Attorney for the District.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW?

What is the matter with the High School.

Why do some men lose their heads.

If a man's anxiety to please his enemies don't result to his detriment.

Will the custom of longevity be abolished in the colored schools.

Is the law of favoritism to be continued in the public schools.

How is it that certain colored school officials do as the white trustees tell them.

Will the Afro-American Council revive.

Is the Editor of the Texas Item got all that he ought to have.

If Major Sylvester hasn't appointed more policemen than any other Major of Police.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

The Irishman at the door of the Police Court removed.

A new Judge in the lower branch of the Police Court.

A few colored men appointed by the Republican Commissioner.

Men who are affected with the big head have hats made to fit them.

Men on the School Board with some back-bone.

A few more colored officers appointed.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

REGISTER LYONS RESIGNS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION—COLORED CITIZENS FOOLED INTO THIS NEGRO DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION—EX-GOVERNOR PINCHBACK DISGUSTED WITH NEGRO ORGANIZATION.

Since the colored preacher, Bishop Walters, declared himself for the Democratic party, as the head and president of the Afro-American Council, some of the staunchest and leading members have resigned. Register J. W. Lyons will tender his resignation and has declared that he is no longer connected with it. Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback said to a BEE representative a few days ago that he has lost faith in Negro organizations. He never had much faith in them at any rate.

Editor Fortune of the New York Age said that the Council had lost its influence and that he doesn't agree with the colored preacher. The colored Council of Office-Holders and a few disgruntled members of this city have also decided that they will have no more to do with it. The defunct organization is now a thing of the past. Register Lyons explains his visit to the White House with the committee that called to ask the President to make certain recommendations. He has never felt more disgusted in all his life.

THE BEE has always predicted that the Council was a Democratic institution and no good would result from it,

THE BEE'S ELECTION PREDICTION.

Ohio will go Republican.

The Democrats will be defeated in Maryland.

There will be a Democratic landslide in Kentucky.

President McKinley will be unanimously indorsed.

NOT LOOKING FOR CHARITY.

AMERICAN WORKMEN WANT EMPLOYMENT AND PREFER STATESMEN WHO CAN DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS FOR GIVING HIM LABOR AND FAIR PAY—HON. JOHN P. GREEN SPEAKS AT PERZ'S HALL.

[From the Cleveland, Ohio, Leader.]

A good-sized audience listened to speeches made by John P. Green, Councilman Charles W. Toland, Hon. Thomas W. Roberts, and Hon. Wm. R. Coates at Perz's Hall on East Madison avenue. Mr. Green made the principal address.

He spoke at length on the issue of the day, giving especially attention to the respective candidates for Governor. He dwelt on McLean's characteristics as a dodger of the 16 to 1 issue, and the fact that although he is reputed to be worth \$3,000,000 he pays taxes on only \$1,747 in the State of Ohio. In referring to the fact that McLean had taken up his residence in Washington and only voted twice in the State of Ohio in the last fourteen years, the speaker said that the reason for this was found in the fact that in Washington the government pays one-half his taxes while the individual pays only the other half. In speaking of the reputation of McLean for charity, Mr. Green said he gave coal to the poor in winter and ice to them in summer, but while credit should be given for his benevolent disposition, yet the American workman was not an object of charity. He did not go around asking for largess. He preferred a statesman far-sighted and wise, who would devise ways and means for giving him abundance of labor, fair pay, and dollars worth cents each.

In paying his respects to Mr. Jones, the sucker rod candidate, Mr. Green referred to the fact that last fall, at the conclusion of a speech which he made in Memorial Hall, Toledo, Mr. Jones came forward and complimented the speaker, which was one indorsing all the planks of the Republican platform. The sudden change in Mr. Jones' politics, the speaker averred, was due to the fact that when he sought the renomination to the majority last spring the Republicans refused to give it to him.

"Mr. Jones," the speaker said, "claims to be a Socialist, believes that all things could be held in common; that no special privileges should be granted to any individual; and yet, with his patented sucker rod, he has sucked nearly a million of dollars out of the people of the State, and when an individual recently, taking Mr. Jones at his word, sought to manufacture some of those rods, Mr. Jones enjoined him in the United States Court, where the case is still pending, saying he could make better use of the money than anyone else."

In referring to the fact that business stagnation is experienced whenever the Democratic party was in power, Mr. Green said it was owing to the fact that the business men and the capitalists of the country will not trust the Democrats to govern, having no confidence in them. "The mere discussion of the 16 to 1 fallacy in 1896 drove \$600,000,000 of gold out of circulation. Mr. Bryan said there was not money enough in sight to carry on the business of the country. This was true, for the reason that the people had withdrawn their money from circulation and put it out of sight, but when McKinley was elected President and took charge of the ship of state conditions were changed, confidence was restored, and \$1,400,000,000 of gold came out of hiding and offered itself to the government at Washington. Mr. Green said it was owing to the fact that the people were only \$200,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds were offered for sale. This was equivalent to \$20 per capita for every man, woman, and child in the United States."

SLOT FIENDS.

Acquire a New Disease Called the "Slot Machine Hand."

"Talk about your telegrapher's pal and glass arm and bicycle face," said a New Orleans sport, "did y' ever hear of the slot machine hand?"

"What do you mean—jacks or better?" asked an interested friend.

"Now! I don't mean a hand in cards; I mean a disease of the hand. I've got it now, but don't be scared—it ain't catching. Look at my right palm. Do you see that callous spot half way between the little finger and the wrist?"

Well, that's made by pressing down the lever on slot machines, and what's more, it's effected all the nerves of the hands, and I can hardly hold a pencil or use a knife and fork. You see, when a fellow plays \$10 against the box, and that's nothing uncommon, he's got to jab the spring exactly 200 times. Most of them work pretty hard, and before he gets through he is going to have shooting pains clear up to his shoulder.

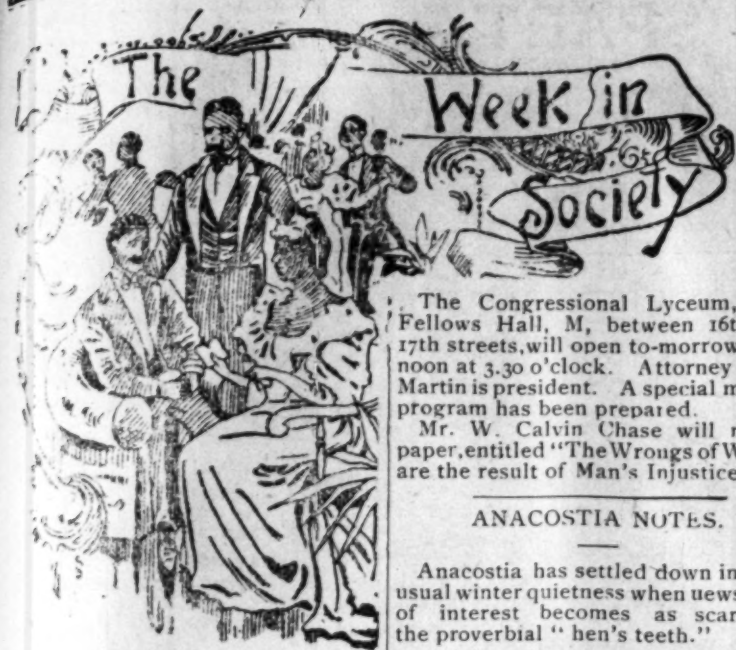
The handiest way to get at the lever is to turn your right hand so the little finger is on a line with the box. That always brings the pressure on the same spot—just where you see this callous place, and it stands to reason that a steady pounding, day in and day out, is going to cause trouble. At least, that's what my doctor says, and he plays the thing himself, so he ought to know. Why, I saw one chap—feed boss barber and a great sport—feed over 200 chips into a machine at one play. When he finished he was so lame he couldn't hold a razor for a week. All the regular slot fiends are beginning to carry understudies nowadays—fellows to work the lever while they dump in the coin."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"How do you make your paper pay? I never see it anywhere."

"We print pictures of prominent men and they buy it."

"To distribute?"

"Oh, no; to destroy."



The Congressional Lyceum, Odd-Fellows Hall, M. between 16th and 17th streets, will open to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Attorney W. C. Martin is president. A special musical program has been prepared.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase will read a paper, entitled "The Wrongs of Woman are the result of Man's Injustice."

ANACOSTIA NOTES.

Anacostia has settled down into her usual winter quietness when news items of interest become as scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth."

The workmen are putting the finishing touches to the attractive little cottage of Mrs. Ida Berry on Howard Avenue.

A meeting of parents to discuss petitioning for a new school building is to be held in the near future.

Miss Mamie Butler has been placed in charge of the cooking school rooms in Rillsdale Building.

Bethlehem Baptist Sunday School is showing a considerable growth along all lines.

An entertainment for the benefit of Emmanuel Mission P. E. Church will be given at Douglass Hall Friday evening November 17th.

The alterations and repairs which have been made to Campbell A. M. E. Church render it one of the most attractive church edifices in Anacostia.

Miss Marvelline Phillips who has been suffering with an abscess on the face has recovered.

Another of the young matrons of this place, in the person of Mrs. Blanche Turner Burrell, was claimed by death, Friday October 27th, 1899. The funeral took place from her late residence on Howard Avenue, Sunday following.

Her genial disposition and the readiness with which she gave her talent to further every good cause makes her loss a heavy one to the community. Husband, mother, father and a little son of nine months survive her.

MONSIEUR X.

WEST WASHINGTON NOTES.

Miss Ferguson—Mr. Benn. A very pretty wedding was solemnized last Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at 2617 O street, n. w., when Miss Mary Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, and Mr. Jos. R. Benn, of Jersey City, were united. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. S. Flagg, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, and was witnessed by a large number of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. The bride was attended by Miss Lottie Cruser, Walter Jas. Walker acted as best man. Miss Ferguson was a very popular public school teacher and an excellent artist. Many handsome and valuable presents, including a handsome silver service from Metropolitan A. M. E. School, and a banquet lamp from Ebenezer A. M. E. School. The groom's present was a gold watch and chain. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held. The happy couple left in the evening on a bridal tour North and will be at home to receive their friends at No. 120 Storm Ave., Jersey City, N. J., after November 8th, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lee, of 2722 N street, N.W., entertained the Heliotrope circle and its friends last Friday evening. The entertainment took the form of a musicale at which Misses Lena Hewlett Marie Morgan and Emma Lee Brown contributed numbers. The program of the evening concluded with the serving of an excellent repast. The ladies of the circle present were Mrs. Alice Carroll, Pres., Mrs. Marcelina Smallwood, Mrs. Martha Howard, Mrs. Estelle Harris, Mrs. Annie Boyd, Mrs. Maggie Thomas, Mrs. Lavinia Smith, Mrs. Heomine Morgan, Miss Lillie Smith, Miss Marie Morgan. The remaining guests were Misses Nannie and Annie Jackson, Georgiana R. Simpson, Daisy and Irene Alexander, Rosa Botts, Lena Hewlett, Cora W. Green, Claudia Butler, Emma Reeder, Arabella Beason, Grace Harris, Sallie Harris, Mrs. Bettie Kenney, Mrs. Kate Robinson, Messrs. Voetmies Weaver, W. Terrell, Wm. Baltimore, C. J. Crutchfield, Willie Cruser, Robt. T. Dodson, Charles Parker, Richard Wilkinson, Chas. H. Turner, Fenton Harris, Dennis Carroll, J. C. Robinson, Louis Harris, Samuel Howard and Jas. L. Turner.

Statistics show that the medical profession is more prone to suicide than any other. During the last three years the number of suicides occurring among physicians has been respectively forty-five, forty-nine and forty-seven per annum, an average of nearly one to 2,000; or as the death rate among the physicians is about twenty-five to 1,000, nearly one-fifth of all the deaths in the profession have been suicides.

A Simple Camera.
A Houlton (Me.) man recently took a very good photograph with a simple pastboard box and a dry plate. An aperture was cut in the box over which was pasted a piece of black paper in which a small hole was made with the point of a pin. The box was then taken to a dark room and plate securely fastened inside. The plate was exposed for one minute and a half and the result was very satisfactory.

Gambling in France.
Gambling in France is said to have reached such proportions that the Government has begun to study the question seriously. It is estimated that half of the suicides in Paris are due to losses at the races.

MARK TWAIN'S DEBUT.

How the Famous Fun-Maker Became "A Literary Person."

Mark Twain's first appearance in an Eastern magazine was made over the name of "Mark Swain." How it came about he explained in the Century Magazine:

In those days I had already published one little thing ("The Jumping Frog") in an Eastern paper, but I did not consider that that counted. In my view, a person who published things in a mere newspaper could not properly claim recognition as a literary person; he must rise away above that; he must appear in a magazine. He would then be a literary person; also, he would be famous—right away. These two ambitions were strong upon me. This was in 1866. I prepared my contribution, and then looked around for the best magazine to go to glory in. I selected the most important one in New York. The contribution was accepted. I signed it "Mark Twain;" for that name had some currency on the Pacific coast, and it was my idea to spread it all over the world now, at this one jump. The article appeared in the December number, and I sat up a month waiting for the January number; for that one would contain the year's list of contributors, my name would be in it and I would be famous and could give the banquet I was meditating.

I did not give the banquet. I had not written the "Mark Twain" distinctly; it was a fresh name to the eastern printers, and they put it "Mike Swain" or "MacSwain." I do not remember which. At any rate, I was not celebrated, and I did not give the banquet. I was a literary person, but that was all—a buried one; buried alive.

My article was about the burning of the clipper-ship Hornet on the line, May 3, 1866. There were thirty-one men on board at the time, and I was in Honolulu when the fifteen lean and ghostly survivors arrived there after a voyage of forty-three days in an open boat, through the blazing tropics, on ten day's rations of food. A very remarkable trip; but it was conducted by a captain who was a remarkable man, otherwise there would have been no survivors. He was a New Englander, of the best sea-going stock of the old capable times—Captain Josiah Mitchell.

I was in the island to write letters for the weekly edition of the Sacramento Union, a rich and influential daily journal which hadn't any use for them, but could afford to spend twenty dollars a week for nothing. The proprietors were lovable and beloved men; long and dear to me, but I knew there is one person who still holds them in grateful remembrance; for I dearly wanted to see the islands, and they listened to me and gave me the opportunity when there was but slender likelihood that it would profit them in any way.

I had been in the islands several months when the survivors arrived. I was laid up in my room at the time and unable to walk. Here was a great occasion to serve my journal, and I not able to take advantage of it. Necessarily I was in deep trouble. But by good luck his Excellency, Anson Burlingame, was there at the time; on his way to take up his post in China, where he did such good work for the United States. He came and put me on a stretcher and had me carried to the hospital where the shipwrecked men were, and I never needed to ask a question. He attended to all that himself, and I had nothing to do but make the notes. It was like him to take that trouble. He was a great man and a great American, and it was in his fine nature to come down from his high office and do a friendly turn whenever he could.

Western Cattle for Maine.
An attempt on a large scale is soon to be made to stock the abandoned farms of Maine with cattle from the west. The promoters of the scheme claim that cattle raising can be made to pay largely in the state because the cattle would be near to a good shipping point and that the "rundown" farms in Maine could in that way be redeemed. It is understood that leading business men in Boston and New York are interested, and that an option has been obtained from the state on a tract of 38,000 acres for the central or experimental station.

The promoters are to furnish farmers with all the steers they can fatten for the market, the profits to be derived from the sales to be divided after the state has received a percentage. Cheap transportation is a feature likely to enter into the scheme, and it is said that the four railroads operating in Maine are to furnish some backing. The number of abandoned farms in Maine grow with each year.

Why Pluto Couldn't Live Long.
When Thomas T. Crittenden was Governor of Missouri he had a colored hostler who was much in awe of his employers. The man was apologetic at trifles but when the Governor's favorite horse died one night the case seemed to be beyond the man's power of palliation. He wandered about the stableyard for a long time, lost in thought. Then going into Crittenden's presence he said: "Guv'nor, that yere black horse, Pluto, ain't a-goin' to live berry long." "What makes you say that, Ben?" asked the Governor in surprise. "Case he am dead."—The Argonaut.

Fad for Perfumery.
Nearly all the so-called "smart set" use perfumery, and recently one prominent Newport woman ordered \$50 worth of violet from a leading importer here. This consisted of one dozen bottles of the best violet, which costs \$5 an ounce bottle. The importers here frequently have arrive in one steamer 20 boxes of extract, each containing 20 boxes of essence.—New York Journal.

Alcohol for Automobiles.
The majority of motor cars are now driven by petroleum, but a French engineer recommends the use of alcohol instead, and motors are being altered so as to consume it. There is no fear of explosion with alcohol, and it is said to be less costly than petroleum.

German Army Gloves.
German army officers are ordered by imperial decree to wear reddish-brown dog-skin gloves during the maneuvers.

THE RIVER ROUSTABOUT.

He is Still Doing Business at the Old Stand.

One who makes a trip up the river and watches the antics of the negroes and listens to their wild songs and tales will not agree with the iconoclast who says that all the beauties and picturesque features have faded out of the steamboat man's life. As a line of negroes goes up the hill under the glare of the searchlight with their peculiar swinging tread and sing the music, which seems somehow to be an essential part of the action, the light is one which has a strange wildness about it and a fascination, too. The negro is not the same as he was before the war. Conditions have changed too much for that. But he has retained his love for the fantastic and most of those barbaric customs which civilization seems unable to eradicate from the African mind.

The first mate has undergone a marked metamorphosis, and to his change is due some portion of the new features in the deckhand's character. Time was when the first mate had a vocabulary which would make an ordinary sailor's parrot die for shame. He had this vocabulary, and the negroes held the same opinion as the one who answered when asked if he did not object to the mate's abuse. "No, boss, dat's whut he's paid for. He's got to make out he's doin' something, an' it don't do us no harm." Now the deckhands actually object to being sworn at when the oaths become too vigorous. The pay of the deckhand is usually \$60 a month, even when the business is only moderately heavy, and last winter, during the big rush, a crew of negroes refused to ship because the wages did not suit them. They were offered \$90 per month, but wanted \$100 for the trip.

The first peculiarity which strikes the observer about the deckhand is his walk. He has climbed up the steep river embankment when there was mud all over it, and he has come down that same slide with a heavy weight upon his back. He has adopted a step which prevents him from slipping, and this gives him a peculiar shuffling step unlike any movement seen elsewhere. He combines with this a hoisting of the shoulders and a peculiar turn of the head acquired from turning his face to let a sack rest upon his shoulder. These three traits are distinctive and give the deckhand a strange appearance upon the levee, or anywhere off a boat or away from the river.

As he works going up the inclines or along the gangplank, precariously resting upon a levee's crest, he has a rhythmic sort of chant which fits in with his music. Always the same class of songs are sung. Usually there are no words, but some leader chants and the others voice the chorus as they bend to their task. There are sack songs and barrel songs and music for the cotton bale and the ordinary package. The music varies with the task, as the movement of the negro's body varies. The cotton song, as the bale is lifted forward and allowed to drop, has a catchy swing to it. Down go the sharp hooks and the bale starts up to fall with a quick thud. So does the music. The other airs, like all negro music, are harmonies, not melodies, which are timed to the labor.

The crap game can be seen in its full glory only when the deckhand plays it upon the boat's deck. From the foot of President's Island to the city no stops are made, and a like condition prevails in regard to boats from the upper river. This is called the crap limit. The negroes are paid off before they reach the city, and usually at the last stop before the city. As soon as the pay is received the negroes gather and begin to shoot craps, and the cries for "Big Dick" and "Little Joe" and "Ald" are heard until the boat has landed. When it does some few negroes generally possess the money paid to all.—Memphis Scimitar.

Canada's Fuel Problem.

"The most serious problem that confronts the Canadian people of the future," says Colonel Seyfert in a letter to the State Department from Stratford, "is material for fuel. The gigantic lumber industry and the great annual forest fires have so denuded the timber area of Ontario that the people are thoroughly alarmed about the future fuel supply. Hard wood for fuel is now worth from \$6 to \$8 a cord and soft from \$3 to \$5, while coal, which is all imported from the United States, costs \$6 a ton. The item of fuel is, therefore one of the heaviest expenses to every person in this latitude of long and severe winters. An ordinary resident will consume no less than \$100 worth of fuel a year. It has been well known for years that there are extensive beds of peat bog in Canada, and particularly in the providence of Ontario. An effort has been made during the last six months to utilize this product of nature. In Holland, Ireland, Wales and Bavaria peat has long been the chief fuel used by the people. The recent invention of machinery by means of which vast areas of hitherto unused bogs can be converted into marketable peat has opened up a new Canadian industry."

Alcoholism and Crime.

The alcoholic craving accounts for many a confirmed criminal. Doubtless the tendency exists in a minor degree as belonging to all habitually, who make it a secondary part of their life, teetotalers being rarely met with in criminal walks. But there is a large number of hopeless prisoners whose only idea of life is drunkenness at any cost. In such the craving makes the criminal, and as the drink cannot be obtained without money other means are resorted to, such as breaking into public houses, robbing bar tills, stealing fags and bottles from children sent out on such errands, dressing up as blind men, mutilated beggars crawling along the pavement and other ploys known so well known to the expert. Chewing a piece of soap and thus forming a lather to the stimulation of epilepsy is a common fraud, and the profits all go to the publican. The alcoholic aspect is, however, very difficult of concealment, and the experienced observer well knows the pseudo-epileptic, the armless, legless cripple, and the unfortunate widow who with five children (all hired) parades the street in lamentation of woes.—Gentleman's Magazine.

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and prolong life.



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good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale
at some drug stores. For FIVE CENTS. This low priced work is intended for the poor and the econo-
mic. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (50 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents
to the Ripans Chemical Company, 10 1/2 Spruce Street, New York. A single carton (one
tablet) will be sent for five cents. Ripans is a new medicine never made since the world was created.

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FOR LOCKJAW.

Remarkable Results of Trials of Dr.
Wood's Discovery.

Whenever medical science achieves
a triumph over disease the world stops
for awhile to admire and wonder at it.
Just now the discovery of a remedy
for tetanus, commonly called lockjaw,
made by Dr. D. Flavel Woods, the
widely known physician of Philadel-
phia, is attracting unusual attention
among leading physicians. In a recent
article, which appeared in the Medical
Journal, Dr. Woods made the follow-
ing statement:

"Having seen many cases of this
dreadful nervous disorder treated in
many different ways in hospitals and
private practice, I cite this case and
its treatment as the only one I have
ever seen recover."

As lockjaw has generally been re-
garded as incurable, the treatment
used by Dr. Woods has been tried in a
number of cases since with astonish-
ing results. The original case cured
by Dr. Woods, he says, was a twelve-
year-old boy in Philadelphia. The lad
was in such a serious condition that
his mother would not permit his going
to a hospital, preferring, as she said,
that he remain and "die at home."

The following is what Dr. Woods
tells of the treatment he used, after
stating that the lad's foot had been in-
jured:

"The place of injury was freely
opened and a dark, tarry substance
(altered blood) was scraped out. The
foot was then soaked in a weak solu-
tion of carbolic acid and warm water
for about half an hour. As it was im-
possible for him to swallow, 10 minims
of a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic
acid was used hypodermically; 15 min-
utes after the first 20 minims were in-
jected; 15 minutes after the second,
30 minims were used. Thirty minims
were continued throughout the day
every half hour, with half a grain of
cannabis indica; at night the cannabis
indica was discontinued, the pupils of
his eyes at this time being very con-
tracted. The carbolic acid solution was
administered through the night."

"On the afternoon of the third day
he slept for two hours, seemed re-
freshed and said he felt better. From
this time he continued to improve, but
the rigidity did not leave him for
three weeks after the attack."

"From this case I learn that carbolic
acid in tetanus is effective only in
large and heroic doses. Under these
circumstances it is surprising how
much the system will bear. I believe
that carbolic acid acts as an antitoxin,
and is much more reliable than any
serum, which I have seen tried. If
given boldly as early as possible, so
that the system may be quickly and
completely saturated, its antiseptic in-
fluence will be manifest on the blood,
and I believe that there is great hope
of this agent becoming a great boon
to humanity in the cure of this dis-
tressing and alarming malady. Short-
ly after convalescence of this boy, I
learned through Capt. Wolcott, Civil
Engineer of the United States Navy
at League Island, of a case of tetanus
in one of their horses cured by the use
of carbolic acid on my suggestion of
that treatment."

It has been learned that the carbolic
acid treatment has been used often
in Philadelphia and some western
cities with very great success. Army
surgeons have taken it up as the first
known remedy to cure lockjaw among
horses.

Young Alfred Vanderbilt.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt the new
head of the house of Vanderbilts has
just attained his majority. He gradu-
ated from Yale University last June,
and is the second living son of the
late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The eldest
son died while an undergraduate at Yale.

Physically Mr. Vanderbilt is about
five feet eight inches tall and weighs
about 150 pounds. He is well built.
His complexion is dark and rather
pale. His features strongly resemble
those of his father, and he possesses
points of resemblance in expression to
his mother, who was Miss Gwynne, of
Cincinnati.

While in college Mr. Vanderbilt had
it said, formed an attachment which
society believes will soon result in a
marriage. Miss Elsie French, daugh-
ter of the late Francis Ormande
French, president of the Manhattan
Trust Company, is the young lady
whom everybody believes will be Mrs.
Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. She has
a fortune in her own right of more
than \$5,000,000. She is also very
pretty.

A Photographic Feat.

Probably the longest solar spectrum
achieved at a single operation is one
taken by Sir Norman Lockyer, showing
the lock spectrum of iron, with a
comparison spectrum of the sun thirty
inches long. This was taken with
the large concave Rowland grating
which Sir Norman now uses for solar
spectroscopic photographs; but, owing
to the focal plane of this grating be-
ing considerably curved it is impossi-
ble to get a sharp photograph of the
entire spectrum on a glass plate as
only about eighteen or twenty inches
of the spectrum can be brought into
focus on the same plane.

Black Diamonds.

The only place where "black dia-
monds" are found in the Brazilian
Province of Bahia. They are usually
found in river beds and brought up
by divers. Others are obtained by
tunneling mountains. The largest
specimen ever found was worth \$20,
000.

How to Tell a Lady—in Boston.

Hicks—No gentleman will swear in
the presence of a lady.
Wicks—No, but if a lady happens
to make her appearance when a man
is in the midst of a swearing fit, she
is no lady if she expects him to leave
off at once.—Boston Transcript.

The Memory.

Scientists have discovered that the
memory is stronger in summer than
in winter. Among the worst foes of
the memory are too much food, too
much physical exercise, and, strange-
ly enough, too much education.

A Load of Fans.

It is no unusual thing for a vessel
plying between Japan and London, to
carry 1,000,000 fans as a single item
of its cargo.

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diamonds, name and address, and you
can't see your postage, and you can't
see your ring and over 120 fac-
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west, is where you will find the
best gent's goods. Take your boys
there and say The Bee sent you. Mr.
George is an affable and just man to
the people.

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BAILEY'S
IMPROVED TRUSS.

It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rup-
ture that it is impossible for it to be-
come displaced.

It permits the utmost freedom of mo-
tion with perfect safety.

All uncomfortable and injurious steel
spring pressure is avoided.

The pad is held in place by woven
bands, which retain an equal pres-
sure in all positions of the body.

It can be worn in bed, a great desir-
atum to the young as tending to a
perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for chil-
dren and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be
brought to bear and maintained in
any position without pinching or
harm to the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the pa-
tient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best
truss ever offered for all kinds of
hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its
adjustment that the patient in a
short time forgets he is wearing it.
(See the certificate of Mr. Daniel
Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on
receipt of price; \$3 for single and \$4
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In ordering, give location of hernia,
right or left side, and measurement.

Satisfaction given money refunded
when the truss is returned in good
order. Address:

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WHISKY and see if you don't think

it's the BEST WHISKY that has

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the price of a glass of beer. Dozens of folks have said

All kinds of Xmas Dainties.

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Go to the Workmen's Store for

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MEATS, at the lowest market

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will treat you right.

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disorders. It is as palatable as cream. It can be taken with

pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after

using it, are very fond of it. It contains the most

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increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the

nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, and

creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates

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THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered send them in before Saturday each week.

Miss May Clematis.

You may be sincere in all you say, but actions may throw a doubt on your sincerity.

True friendship is guarded with a jealous eye.

It is unwise to trust every body. You cannot afford to tell secrets to those in whom you have no confidence.

Gentlemen will not walk in the public streets with ladies with their arms in their mouths. No lady will do this.

Never show too much anxiety for any one's company. The more in company you are, the more you are respected.

Yes, you should dress with care. Don't wear clothes that are not becoming to you, simply because they look well on other people.

The suggestion Club is an organization. Let it be more of a club than a social one. What is the need of the cultivation of the mind?

Good manners in a young girl should be appreciated. Powder and rouge are disgusting. A girl who wears them is not much respected. Powder dries the face and gives it an unnatural appearance.

Nothing is more disgusting than flirtation. Girls should avoid it. It is not indicative of respectability.

Don't be carried away with a young man's conclusion. He is a doctor or will make a doctor. He is full of these alleged professional men.

You are an exception to the rule. Possess qualities that many girls cannot obtain. Your independent mind and disposition must be respected.

It is not wise to tell your secrets because other girls do.

Some girls are easily flattered. Others are easily flattered. When you know that you don't possess qualities that some people would like to believe that you possess, you can conclude that you are being flattered for no good purpose.

Good books are good things. Common novels may interest some girls, but intelligent girls read the high class literature.

Only the high class plays should be seen. The stage now is crowded with second class vaudeville acts.

Yes, girls are quite fickle. Some of them don't know their own minds. Such girls cannot be trusted with a secret.

A girl of this disposition is unable to say anything about one. She should never believe all you hear.

Don't allow yourself to be prejudiced on account of something that you may have heard others say about your friend. A true friend is a friend indeed.

The Jenness Miller Gowns are very becoming. There is no vulgarity in them.

The blouse of '95 would look odd on you. You must be up to date in dress.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is playing Juliet, notwithstanding the criticism she is receiving.

Women are becoming inventors. Bernette M. Goldman, of St. Louis, has received a patent for an improved case-top. So you can see that women are not at all behind.

Mrs. John A. Logan is not popular among the colored women. They did not like her last address.

New faces: They are only momentary. They may strike the eye at first sight, but when you become to dissect them, you fully discover their defects. No means be carried away with new faces.

It is the talkative person who is betrayed.

Don't allow yourself to be introduced to every person you meet.

Professional titles are becoming disgusting.

This is an age of intelligence, so govern yourself accordingly.

Life is all a chance, hence don't despair.

Deception is the weapon of a wicked heart.

Love is a dream, and you only realize it fully when you are disappointed.

Be always ready to meet disappointments, because they come sad and often.

Be true to yourself and then you will not be false to others.

A woman's curiosity is great, but a man's is equally so.

A cultured girl shows good manners and an amiable disposition.

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All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer.

Oriental Complexion Cure. No cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



No. 1. THE HANDSOME LAMP-CLOCK MADE.

Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratchet screw burner; large, handsome, hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and warranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The Bee will give one of these clock to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.



No. 16. Here is good Wanted Watch Chain.

Fine rolled gold plate, double curb, full length, elegantly engraved gold tips solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years.

For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.

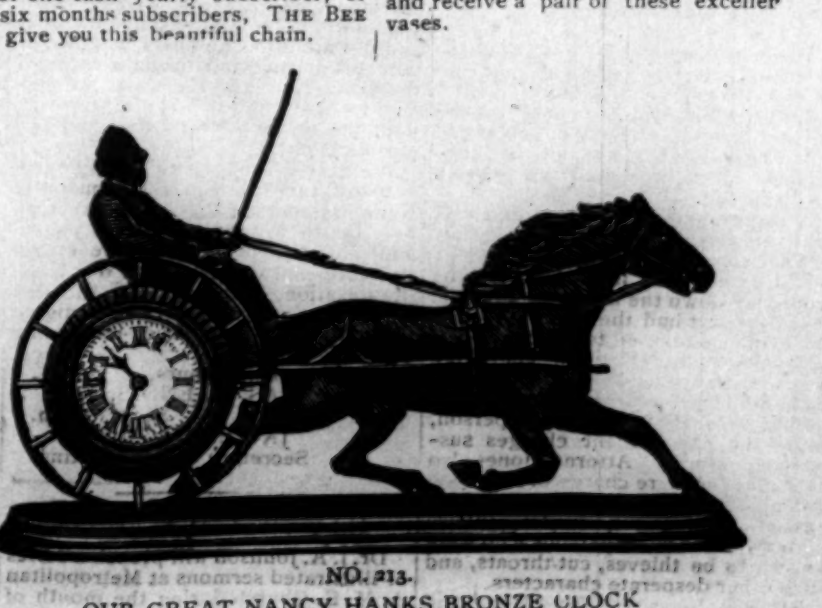


No. 755. GOLD-PLATED VAS.

Sold only in pairs. Beautifully finished. Hand decorated center. Height ten inches.

Height to inches.

Send us 4 cash yearly subscriber and receive a pair of these excellent vases.



OUR GREAT NANCY HANKS BRONZE CLOCK

This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country. Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 10-12 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish, and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium.

If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one.

WHERE THE BEE IS SOLD.

Merritts Stand, Pension Office.
J. W. Chapman, 1500 14th st. n. w.
J. F. Smothers, 1827 T st. n. w.
Peoples Business Union, 19th and L
sts. n. w.
Bellar's Drug Store, 16th and M
sts. n. w.
W. H. Thomas, barber shop, 230 H
st. n. w.
SOUTH WEST.
J. T. Newnan, 301 3d street, s. w.

THE LAW OF SUSPICION.

GEORGE FRAZIER OF NEW YORK
RELEASED ON WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS.—JUDGE KIMBALL SCORED
BY A SUPERIOR JUDGE.—THE ACT
DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—
ATTORNEY DUVALL GETS EX-
CITED.—HE APPEALS TO JUDGE
BRADLEY TO HOLD THE PRISONER
DURING THE PENDING OF HIS
APPEAL.

On the 16th day of October George Frazier of New York was arrested on 4½ street south by Detectives Peck and Miller. Frazier was disposing of a suit of new clothing to a second-hand dealer at the time of his arrest. He was carried to the Police Court and held for several days to enable the officers to find out, if they could, where Frazier got so many clothes. His house was searched and the officers found quite a number of suits of clothes there.

Frazier was held by the court for several days while Inspector Boardman sent several detectives to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to find out the pedigree of Frazier and to ascertain, if possible, if the owner or owners of the alleged stolen clothes could be found.

Every effort was made on the part of the chief of the detective department to find some one who could identify the clothes in his possession.

Attorneys Ferrie W. Frisby, T. L. Jones, and W. Calvin Chase were retained to defend Frazier.

Detectives Peck, Miller, and Lacey gave testimony against Frazier to the effect that he had in his possession a certain quantity of clothing and what he (Frazier) had said to them was not a satisfactory explanation.

Attorney Chase maintained that the government had not made out a case against the defendant.

Attorney Frisby took a similar position.

Also did Attorney Jones.

Judge Kimball held that the defendant was a suspicious character, and asked the opinion of prosecuting attorney Pugh, who decided that the man ought to be held.

Prior to the opinion expressed by Mr. Pugh, the court stated that time would be given counsel to show the innocence of the man, but when Mr. Pugh mentioned that he ought to be held, the court imposed a fine of forty dollars or four months in the workhouse, and walked off the bench.

Mr. Chase asked the court to give him time to produce letters to show the good reputation of the man.

The court held that letters would not do.

Attorney Jones then asked how in the name of God was the innocence of the man to be shown. There was no way to have witnesses summoned; that the defendant was too poor to pay the expenses of the witnesses to come to Washington.

The judge abruptly left the bench.

Frazier went to the workhouse on Tuesday. The same afternoon his attorneys filed a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Bradley, who made it returnable Friday, October 27th.

About 11 o'clock on Friday morning, October 20th, the case was called in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chase, of counsel for defendant, opened the case for the defendant, Frazier, by giving a review of his arrest and conviction in the Police Court.

He also read the original act under which the Police Court had convicted persons charged as vagrants and suspicious persons and the amended act which gives the judge of the Police Court the power to impose a fine or imprisonment on a person charged with vagrancy or suspicion.

A copy of the information upon which Frazier was convicted charged no offense. The mere fact of a person charged with suspicion, argued Mr. Chase, is no crime. Such offense is neither a statute law nor was it known to the common law. The information upon which the defendant was convicted is defective in that, Mr. Chase said, it does not state that any offense has been committed. By such construction of the law as it is construed by the judge of the Police Court no man is safe. I may suspicion a man of being an atheist, an anarchist, or may see a man loitering around your house, may it please your honor, at the dead hour of night. If I see the man commit no offense, what charge can I bring against him? But our wise expounder of the law at the Police Court would say he was a suspicious character and accordingly must suffer for it.

The court at this juncture asked for the two acts, the original and the amended act.

Attorney Sinclair, of counsel for the District, sprang to his feet and asked Mr. Chase if that was all he contended? If so, he asked the petition be dismissed.

Attorney Jones then arose and said that he desired to submit the law bearing on the contention made by Mr. Chase. But, first, he said, he would lay down the broad proposition that the court had the right to go into the evidence that led to the conviction of the defendant. Second, that there was a variance between the commitment and the information. The information charges suspicious person, while the commitment charges suspicious character. Attorney Jones also held that the mere charge of suspicion was no offense at all. When Congress passed the vagrancy law it contemplated to hold such persons who were known to be thieves, cut-throats, and such other desperate characters.

Attorney Jones read from Hurd, and cited several California cases, and argued strongly and vehemently, maintaining the entire prosecution a disgrace to our civilization.

After speaking some time, he informed the court that he had some other points to raise.

Mr. Duvall, senior, attorney for the District, insisted that the defense put in all it intended to put in, as he would cover all the points raised.

It was 12 o'clock and Justice Bradley suggested a recess until 1 o'clock.

After recess, Attorney Duvall claimed that the position taken by the counsels was not tangible. He read several opinions, and said that, as the court well knew, it could not go into the testimony. That a writ of habeas corpus could not be used as a writ of error.

Court held with Mr. Duvall on this point, and said that if he was dealing with the case on a writ of error, he would settle it in five minutes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Duvall's argument, Judge Bradley said he would render his opinion in the morning, Saturday, October 28th.

FRAZIER DISCHARGED.

Judge Bradley discharged George Frazier, colored, from the custody of the workhouse officials on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision of Judge Bradley is that the law, so far as the "suspicious person" is concerned, cannot be judiciously enforced. It is, therefore, rendered inoperative.

The decision is of considerable importance to the local authorities, especially to the members of the police department, and it may have effect upon the detectives in their work of pickpockets and holding them as alleged "suspicious persons."

The petition filed in support of the writ alleged that Frazier had been tried on an information charging him with being a "suspicious person," and declared that his detention was unlawful and that he was held without right, principally because the evidence did not justify the conviction. Filed in the case was a copy of the commitment, which showed that the petitioner had been convicted of a charge of being a "suspicious character." At the hearing it was claimed that the information was insufficient, because it charged the offense merely in the words of the statute and it was declared the warrant of commitment was defective because it did not follow the wording in the information.

In deciding the matter Judge Bradley said he could not consider the questions touching the sufficiency of the information or the evidence, as the holding of the judge of the Police Court on these questions is final. Looking into the whole matter the judge was of the opinion that the law imposing a penalty upon an individual as a "suspicious person" is ambiguous and indefinite, and that it cannot be enforced.

VARIOUSLY INTERPRETED.

The words "a suspicious person," the judge held, are susceptible of an infinite variety of interpretations, which may vary according to the mental bent or experience of the party seeking to interpret it. The statute, the judge said, gives no definition of the words, and the offense itself is unknown to the common law.

Further commenting on the questions before the court, Judge Bradley explained how the prosecution of persons under such a charge might be made a matter of oppression. A man might be arrested merely because somebody suspected him of being "suspicious," when he had really committed no act in violation of law. There is nothing tangible about such an alleged offense, he said, and in a prosecution there must be proof that the person charged has committed some act. Under such a charge no man's liberty would be safe.

After Frazier's discharge he went to police headquarters with his counsel and the goods that had been procured from his room, as well as the pawn tickets taken from his pockets, were turned over to him.

The defeat of the District in this case excited the Attorney for the District to such an extent he threatened to appeal the case to the Court of Appeals and requested Judge Bradley to hold Frazier in custody until the Court of Appeals had passed on it. The Court asked Attorney Duvall for his authority for such an action. Attorney Duvall and his entire office left to get the law but returned without a single precedent. Frazier is now in New York City discussing Judge Kimball's vagrancy act.

THANKS TO MAJOR SYLVESTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 28, 1899.

To RICHARD SYLVESTER, Esq.,
Major of Police.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Fifty-third Anniversary Celebration Committee, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, held at their hall, No. 1606 M street, n. w., Friday evening, the 26th inst., a motion was adopted thanking you for selection of police officers that led our parade on the 18th inst., and also thanking, through you, the policemen selected. They reflected credit not alone on themselves but upon the entire force and the members of the order as well. They kept our line of march clear from the commencement of the parade, half-past one p. m., to half-past five o'clock, and did not allow any cars, wagons, or vehicles of any kind to pass through the procession, and for which we desire to again thank you and, through you, the police officers that had our parade in charge.

We take this opportunity to inform you and, through you, the Honorable Commissioners of the District, that we are not in sympathy nor are we responsible for the disreputable crowd that followed our parade. We, as an organization, will welcome the day when the Commissioners promulgate an order prohibiting such unseemly conduct.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. E. ENNIS,
Chairman.

JACOB B. ASKINS,
Secretary of the Meeting.

ILLUSTRATED SERMONS.

Dr. J. A. Johnson will preach a series of illustrated sermons at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church during the month of November. Sunday evening, November 5th, "The Ten Virgins." November 19th, "The Prodigal Son." A cordial welcome is extended to all Silver offering at the door.

THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

The formation of the Colored High School Cadets took place on last Tuesday, October 31st, at which time the following appointments were made:

Major, Leon Turner.
Adjutant, Milton Dean.

Company A. Captain, Allen Levey.
First Lieutenant, Chester Turley.
Second Lieutenant, Kiger Savoy.

Company B. Captain, William Howard.
First Lieutenant, James Madden.
Second Lieutenant, Robert Peyton.

Company C. Captain, James Slaughter.
First Lieutenant, Walter P. Ray.
Second Lieutenant, William Carroll.

Sergeant Major, T. Q. Gray.
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeants—Co. 1: J. Robert Brown, William Tolson, Arthur Turner, W. P. Montgomery, Roscoe Lucas, Company B. D. J. Harksworth, Clavon Bannister, Walter Grimshaw, Roland Johnson, James Campbell.

Company C. Robert Mattingly, Joseph Milton, Clarence Lewis, Chester Jarvis, Luther Sadgwar.

Corporals—Joseph Johnson, Jerome Jenkins, Jesse Green, Sherman Lewis, Roscoe Wormley, John Francis, Russell Locke, Edward Buchanan, James Lee, Edward Green, Ernest Lewis, William Alaxwell.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM

From all indications the large and beautiful auditorium of Odd Fellows Hall, 1606 M street n. w., will be crowded with a representative audience, the occasion being the initial exercises of the Congressional Lyceum Musical and Historical Society. The first paper will be presented by W. A. Chase, Esq., Editor of THE BEE, subject, "The Results of Woman's Wrongs are due to Man's Injustice." THE BEE Editor is a vigorous writer and he has served notice that in the presentation of his paper he will hew to line.

Instrumental and vocal solos by Misses Blanche Coleman and Annie Payne.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who will appear before the Lyceum during the months of November and December 99: November 12th R. W. Thompson, Esq., of the Colored American, subject, Booker T. Washington, the Real Man Contrasted With What he is Said to be.

November 19th. R. E. Hart, D. D., Pastor of Israel C. M. E. church, subject, "Watchman What of the Negro's Night?"—The Morning Cometh.

November 26th. J. Anderson Taylor, D. D., Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, subject, (not yet announced.)

December 3rd. (Not announced.)

December 10th. Hon. John P. Green, U. S. Stamp Agent P. O. Dept., subject, "Expansion—Viewed from a Racial, Moral and Commercial Standpoint."

December 17th. George H. Richardson, M. D., Trustee Public Schools, subject, (not yet announced.)

December 24th. (Not announced.)

December 31st. W. L. Board, A. M. P. O. Dept., subject, "The American Negro in Literature."

WOMEN ARE FAILURES AT SHOPPING.

IT IS RARE THAT THEY KNOW WHAT THEY WANT TO BUY.

"It is a singular thing that with the amount of shopping done by women they should continue to shop so badly," I mean, in the sense of shopping with an absolute lack of system," writes Edward Bok in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Here and there we meet a woman to whom God seems to have given a logical mind which she applies to her shopping. But as a general thing the assertion that women should shop with an absolute lack of system is unfortunately all too easy of proof. And, curiously enough, it is not alone those behind the counter who suffer, for the women themselves make their shopping doubly hard by their lack of system. The percentages of women who 'love to shop' and those who 'hate shopping' seem about equal, so far as I can make out. The methods which both employ, however, are pretty much the same, the only marked difference apparently being the entire absence of all method in the one case and the existence of only a very poor method in the other. Take a hundred women who go 'for a day's shopping,' and it is perfectly safe to say that ninety of them will have not the slightest idea of what they want."

CAMP-FIRES OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

A book that has long been needed and greatly desired by Colored people, and their friends, and is bound to be popular with them because of its merits, handsome appearance, and marvelous cheapness, has just been issued by the Afro-American Publishing Co., 514-516 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa. Its full title is "CAMP-FIRES OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN"; or, The Colored Man as a Patriot, Soldier, Sailor and Hero in the Cause of Free America; Displayed in Colonial Struggles, in the Revolution, the War of 1812, and in later wars, particularly the Great Civil War, 1861-1865, and the Spanish-American War, 1898; concluding with an account of the War with the Filipinos. A thrilling record of his Daring and Suffering for Liberty's Sake, in Patriotic Uprisings, in Battles on Land and Sea, in Prison, and in Deeds of Individual Heroism." By Chaplain Jas. M. Guthrie. Profusely illustrated. It also treats upon the War with Mexico; the John Brown Raid; and the United States Colored Regulars.

The book contains over 700 large pages, and the fine English blue cloth binding has very attractive emblematic back and side stamps, in chromatic blending of colors, representing a Colored sailor, with drawn cutlass, and a Colored soldier, with a musket, upholding and defending the American Flag; and a mounted Colored cavalryman blowing a bugle.

Besides the many chapters, which cover a period of nearly two hundred and eighty years, from Jamestown to Manila, there are poems, anecdotes and incidents. The book will be a welcome volume to all both old and young, and would make a very desirable holiday present. It is as large as subscriptions books which are usually sold for \$2.50 and \$3.00, but it is furnished for only \$2.00, and every purchaser receives free a large premium picture, in fine colors, of the heroic charge of the U. S. Colored Regulars near Santiago, Cuba. The picture is 18 x 24 inches in size, on plate paper, and is a work of art that will be desired by all self-respecting Colored people, who prefer paintings which honor their own race.

The book and the picture make such an attractive combination that subscribers can be obtained for it without any trouble, and hence any of our readers who may wish to act as agents should make a note of the above address and write to the publishers with out delay.

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